

Tipi Talk

Project Learning Tree Activity #75

Program of Studies

Science:

- S-4-ESS-3 (Students will understand that Earth's materials have different physical (e.g., capacity to retain water) and chemical (e.g., ability to support plants) properties and provide resources that humans use.)
- S-4-LS-1 (Students will understand that organisms have basic needs (e.g., air, water, nutrients, light) and can only survive when these needs are met.)

Social Studies:

- SS-4-G-4 (Students will understand how humans have interacted with the physical environment to meet their needs in Kentucky and regions in the United States.)
- SS-4-CS-1 (Students will understand similarities and differences in the ways groups and cultures within Kentucky and regions of the United States address similar needs and concerns.)
- SS-4-CS-2 (Students will recognize the elements of culture using different groups from Kentucky's past and regions of the United States as examples.)
- SS-4-CS-3 (Students will understand how social institutions in Kentucky's past and regions of the United States respond to human needs, structure society, and influence behavior.)
- SS-5-H-3 (Students will recognize broad historical periods and eras of the history of the United States (i.e., Land and People before Columbus, Age of Exploration, Colonization, War for Independence, Young Republic, Westward Expansion, Industrialism, Twentieth Century).)
- SS-5-G-4 (Students will examine how the history of the United States was influenced by its physical environment.)
- SS-5-G-5 (Students will understand human settlement patterns in the United States and how they were related to the physical environment.)
- SS-5-G-6 (Students will understand how the people of the United States have used technology to modify the environment to meet their needs.)
- SS-5-CS-1 (Students will understand how culture in the United States has been influenced by languages, literature, arts, beliefs, and behaviors of diverse groups.)
- SS-5-CS-3 (Students will examine social interactions among diverse groups in the history of the United States.)
- SS-6-CS-2 (Students will compare cultural and social institutions from various regions and how they address human needs.)
- SS-7-G-1 (Students will recognize the importance of physical environments (e.g., natural resources, natural disasters, natural barriers) in the settlement and development of early world civilizations.)
- SS-8-H-6 (Students will recognize the significance of geographical settings and natural resources on historical perspectives and events in early United States history.)

- SS-8-CS-1 (Students will examine how culture in the United States has been influenced by language, literature, arts, beliefs, and behavior of people in America's past.)

Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-2.1.2 (Earth materials provide many of the resources humans use. The varied materials have different physical and chemical properties, which make them useful in different ways, for example, as building materials (e.g., stone, clay, marble), as sources of fuel (e.g., petroleum, natural gas), or growing the plants we use as food.)
- SC-E-3.1.2 (Organisms have basic needs. For example, animals need air, water, and food; plants need air, water, nutrients, and light. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their needs can be met.)
- SC-E-3.3.2 (The world has many different environments. Distinct environments support the lives of different types of organisms. When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.)
- SC-M-3.2.1 (All organisms must be able to obtain and use resources, grow, reproduce, and maintain stable internal conditions while living in a constantly changing external environment.)

Social Studies:

- SS-E-2.1.2 (Elements of culture (e.g., language, music, art, dress, food, stories, folktales) serve to define specific groups and may result in unique perspectives.)
- SS-E-3.1.1 (Scarcity requires people to make choices about using goods, services, and limited resources.)
- SS-E-4.1.4 (After looking at spatial factors, decisions (e.g., where to locate a store, house, playground, or equipment on a playground) are made about where to locate human activities on Earth's surface.)
- SS-E-4.3.1 (Human populations gather in groups of different sizes and in different locations in the world.)
- SS-E-4.3.2 (Humans usually settle where there are adequate resources to meet their needs (e.g., areas with water, fertile land, protected land, different modes of transportation.)
- SS-E-4.4.1 (People depend upon the physical environment for food, shelter, and clothing.)
- SS-E-4.4.2 (People adapt to or modify the environment (e.g., produce food, build shelter, make clothing) to meet their needs.)
- SS-E-4.4.3 (The physical environment both promotes and limits human activities (e.g., mountains as barriers or as protection, rivers used as boundaries or transportation routes).)
- SS-E-5.2.1 (Native American cultures, both in Kentucky and the United States, had similarities (e.g., gender roles, family organization, religion, values) and differences (e.g., language, shelter, tools, foods, and clothing).)
- SS-M-2.1.1 (Culture is influenced by language, literature, arts, beliefs, and behaviors and may result in unique perspectives.)
- SS-M-4.3.1 (Human settlement develops in different ways based on the culture and needs of settlers.)

- SS-M-4.3.2 (Human populations may change and/or migrate because of factors such as war, famine, disease, economic opportunity, and technology.)
- SS-M-4.4.1 (Technology assists human modification of the physical environment (e.g., damming a river, irrigating a desert, cooling or heating a living area).)
- SS-M-4.4.2 (The physical environment both promotes and limits human activities (e.g., exploration, migration, trade).)